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[From the Baltimore Farmer.]

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,

Respected Friend:—I have received thy letter of the 13th inst., containing 12 queries relative to the culture and suitableness of the most approved species of grasses, for dairy purposes, intended for the information of a gentleman to the South. And while I comply most cheerfully in replying thereto, I hope I shall be excused, at this busy season of the year, for making my answers as concise as possible. I am fully sensible that the subjects to which thou hast called my attention, are vitally important, and are entitled to a more minute and extensive notice than I have leisure now to devote to them, but if a plain account of my opinions and practice will be of any service to our Southern subscriber and inquirer, or to others, they are at thy service.

First Query. Is clover suited to being grazed by cattle, horses, &c. — or is it more profitable to cut it and soil the cattle with it?

In reply to this query, I may observe that *Red clover* is good for grazing cattle; but in order to derive the full benefit of enriching the land by it, the cattle ought not to graze on it until it is nearly or quite in bloom, whereby the droppings of the cattle are in some degree covered by the clover, and the evaporation of the more valuable portions of the manure, thus to a considerable extent, prevented. The cattle should be taken off early enough in the fall to leave a good cover, to protect the roots of the clover, and prevent their being drawn out by the winter frosts. Clover is now generally known to be the best of all grasses for *enriching and improving poor land;* it should, therefore, be sown with all the varieties of Spear grasses, viz:—*Orchard Grass*, Timothy, Tall Meadow-Oat, and Herds' grass, if the latter be sown on dry mellow land.

Although Red clover is not the best grass for grazing cattle, yet it is essential to the grazing, as it fertilizes the land, and thereby promotes the growth of White clover and green grass, *poa pratensis*, which are considered as the richest and most acceptable to cattle of all grasses.

Soiling of cattle in the stalls has two good properties in it, viz. cattle thus fed furnish more manure, and require less land to provide the necessary supplies of provender, but these are not without additional expense, and great risk to the health of the cattle, which is certain to be impaired more or less, unless they are permitted to range abroad a part of each day.

Second Query. Is lucerne better suited to soiling milch cows than the common red clover; does it yield more green fodder, and is it earlier?

Third Query. Is orchard grass calculated to being grazed by cattle — does it sustain much loss from the treading down of the cattle while feeding?

Answer to the 2d and 3d queries. The cheapest and earliest article for *soiling*, is, I think, the Tall Meadow Oat grass — *avena elatior.* The Lucerne is equally early, and as good or better for soiling; but its culture is more difficult and expensive. The Red clover soon follows them, and when ready to cut we have no occasion for a better article to soil with. The Orchard grass and tall meadow oat, afford the most pasture of any of the Spear grasses I am acquainted with, and will make good and suitable hay for cattle if sown thick, and cut when in flower, or rather before; continuing longer in sandy land than most other grasses, and bears the trampling of cattle well.

I shall now answer the following of thy questions under the same general head:

Fourth Query. Is it considered judicious to sow clover seed and orchard grass seed together to graze upon?

Fifth Query. Is it considered sound economy to sow the above grasses together for hay? In either case, what are the respective proportions of seed of each that should be sown to the acre?

Sixth Query. Will the orchard grass mature sufficiently early to be cut with the clover for hay?

Seventh Query. What quantity of orchard grass when sown alone, should be sown on an acre intended for hay?

Eighth Query. Should a larger quantity of orchard grass be sown on an acre intended for grazing than on one intended to be cut for hay?

Ninth Query. Will Herds grass bear grazing? and is there much loss resulting from the hoofs of the cattle?

Tenth Query. Which of all the artificial grasses within your knowledge would you prefer for grazing, and which for soiling?

Eleventh Query. Which of the artificial grasses is the most profitable for hay, regard being had to its nutritious quality, facility for curing, and adaptation as food for cattle?

I am in the regular practice of sowing from 5 to 6 quarts of clover seed to the acre, in *March*, on land that was sowed in the previous fall with orchard grass, or tall meadow oat. They are in flower about the same time and are well calculated to *support* the clover, and be mowed together. The requisite quantity of orchard grass seed for an acre, depends much on how well it has been cleaned and prepared for sowing. I sow about 2 bushels when clean, first preparing it as follows: lay the seed about 4 inches thick on a floor; make it thoroughly damp by repeatedly watering it well, and care should be taken to turn it frequently. It should remain thus for about 36 hours, which renders the seed heavier, causes it to fall freer from the hand, and enables the sower to distribute it more evenly, it not being from its increased specific gravity so liable to be affected by the wind. Another advantage gained is, it vegetates with much greater certainty.

Herds grass makes good hay for Milch cows, being soft and nutritious, but the yield is not equal to other grasses, either for hay or pasture. It may, however, be sown to profit on cold damp lands, where it thrives better than on dry land, and will grow on land too wet for any of the other grasses enumerated above.

I prefer clover and orchard grass mixed to feed cattle with in hay or pasture: and timothy and clover for horses. Although the clover ripens earlier than the timothy, yet if cut when in bloom, they make a better hay than either do separately. Owing to the astringent quality of the timothy, horses fed alone on it, constantly, become costive, if not feverish, and sometimes both; these being necessary consequences of such a condition of the bowels, when long continued. This injurious and natural tendency of the timothy, is corrected by the clover; its admixture therefore with the latter is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the health of horses. Should some of the clover when mowed with the timothy be so ripe as to crumble on making it into hay, it should not be considered as a loss; it falls to the ground, where it decomposes, and it part repays the soil for what it has abstracted from it, and thus serves to fertilize it and enable it the better to nourish and bring forth its next crop.

Twelfth Query. What quantity of seed of each of the several grasses should be sown, — when — and how should the ground be prepared, manured, &c.?

Answer to the 12th query. In order to prepare lands in the best manner for grass seed, *all the native grass and weeds must be completely eradicated by the culture of mellowing crops;* such as Indian corn, Tobacco, Cotton or Potatoes, or by a cleansing fallow of repeated ploughings and harrowing during the spring and summer; and if not rich enough to produce from five to six barrels, of five bushels each of corn to the acre, manure the land and plough it in with a shallow furrow just before sowing the seed. If lime or ashes should be used, it will be best to harrow them in.

I prefer sowing the Spear grass seeds in the latitude of Baltimore from the 1st to the 25th of September. However, on stiff clay they may be sown later, as also on sandy lands, owing to the injurious effects resulting from their heated surface. For every degree south of, and parallel with, Baltimore, and the sea-coast, sow the spear grass seeds about ten days later: and in the spring sow clover seed ten days earlier.

I sow about the same quantity of oat-grass seed as of orchard, and about 5 quarts of timothy seed, and 1-2 a bushel of Herds. It is the neatest way to sow the spear grasses by themselves: nor do they require, in my opinion, the protection of grain crops; but it is, however, sometimes a convenience to sow these seeds on wheat, rye and oat fields, and often very judicious in a routine of crops. It is not, nevertheless, always best on grazing farms, the shattering grain frequently proving a weed to the succeeding grass crops, whilst those grain crops themselves abstract much of the nutriment which should have been permitted to, and otherwise would, have sustained the grass.

Respectfully, thy friend,

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Clairmont, 6th month, 1835.

[From the Silk Culturist.]

Suffield, June 15th, 1835.

Mr Editor:—Having been often requested, by several gentlemen engaged in the silk business, to furnish some information for your valuable paper, on the best method of increasing the Morus Multicaulis, I send the following communication, and if you think it worthy of a place in the "Culturist," you are at liberty to publish it.

I think that to commence by inoculating is calculated to multiply the Morus Multicaulis the most rapidly, as it affords facilities for increasing them many other ways afterwards. Inoculated trees are more abundant in sprouts than grafted ones which will make good layers, and besides furnish abundant cuttings for another year. They are also more forward. I have three thousand which were inoculated last August, the most of which have already grown more than a foot, whilst those grafted the present season are just putting out.

Trees intended to be inoculated the present year, should be trimmed immediately and kept clean from sprouts from the ground a foot upwards, and should stand at such distance from each other as to make it convenient to work around them. Success depends much on the condition of the trees.

Select for the buds the small size of ripe twigs of the present year's growth, and cut off the leaves near the buds; select a smooth place in the stock and make a perpendicular slit downwards in the bark, about half an inch, cross this by another slit at the top, taking care not to cut the wood, then take off the bud, (this should be done with expedition, as the influence of the sun and air injure it if exposed,) this is done by entering the knife half an inch above the bud, taking it out with a slight scollop to a quarter of an inch below, turn the bud over and pick out the wood, leaving in the roots, then with the knife raise the corners of the bark and enter the bud, then place the thumb nail on the leaf stock, and push it down to the bottom of the slit, then with a drawing stroke of the knife cut off the top of the inoculation exactly corresponding with the cross cut, and bind down the bark with woollen yarn, taking particular care in the whole operation not to mar the inside of the bark or the wood of the stock.

A knife much used in New Jersey for budding peach trees, which is perfectly simple, I think best adapted to this purpose; the blade is made by a common blacksmith, one inch and a quarter long and three eighths wide, with a shank to drive into the handle, which is made of wood, the point of the blade is rounded back, having the edge convex.

In addition to the above described knife, I placed in the opposite end of the handle of mine a small piece of ivory, into which I filed a notch of suitable size to stride the bud, with this I press down the bud, after it is entered, which is preferable to using the thumb nail.

Inoculations seldom adhere to the stock, only around the edges, therefore the smaller the piece of bark the better, provided the organs of the bud are preserved, and also for the benefit of the trees, as the smaller the wound the quicker it will heal, and besides, if the piece of bark be large, it leaves a hollow place under the bud which often causes it to wither.

I have recommended tying with woollen yarn, because it is more elastic and convenient than loose matting. These strings may remain fifteen or twenty days, regard however being had to the rapidity with which the trees grow.

I have further noticed that of those buds inserted without taking out the wood a much larger proportion die than those having the wood removed. I have not therefore recommended it, although it is more expeditious.

The best time for inoculating, is from the middle of July until the 1st of September, but the original stock should not be taken off until the following Spring. Thomas J. Bestor.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

HYBRID SQUASHES.

It has been made a question whether the effects of hybridism are perceptible in the fruit which encloses those seeds that produce hybrids? That is whether a melon which has undergone cross-fertilization from an inferior variety, will, when it ripens, be of inferior flavor, in consequence of such process? According to the principles of Vegetable Physiology no such deterioration can happen. The inference for practical gardeners therefore is, that they may plant all the different varieties of melons, cucumbers, squashes, and pumpkins in the same quarter, without any apprehension that the fruit of *that season* will be injured in the least; and if *no seeds are to be saved* for planting, then no damage whatever will accrue. In other words, the *first appearance* of intermixture would be in the fruit which is derived from such seeds.

We give the following statement in proof of this doctrine, — premising that the *two* kinds of summer squashes which we cultivate, are, 1. The Bush, or Pattypan Squash, *Cucurbita melopepo*, and 2. The long running Squash, *Cucurbita subverrucosa*. The principal points in the character of the *first species*, to which we invite the reader's attention, are, the *stem* or *vine*, which, according to Loudon, is only three feet long; and the *fruit*, which is "depressed, umbonate, and tumid at the edge." From this the *second species* differs by a *vine* twelve feet in length, with "fruit clavate, (club-shaped,) elliptical and somewhat warted."

Last spring we were very particular to take the seeds of these two kinds from the squashes, (which were fine specimens,) and plant them with our own hands. The following anomalies have occurred:—From a seed of the Bush Squash, we have a vine five feet in length, which nourishes a round yellow field pumpkin, now nearly ripe. From several seeds of the Running Squash, we have short stems not exceeding three feet in length, bearing long squashes, in the same crowded manner as the Bush Squash bears its fruit. From one of the latter sort of seeds, however, we have a vine six feet in length, which produces fruit intermediate between the Long Squash and the Pumpkin, having a thick straight neck, but in other respects resembling the outline of the winter squash. All of them are unquestionably hybrids.

[From Kenrick's New American Orchardist.]

NUMEROUS SUCCESSIVE CROPS OF COCOONS.

From the present encouraging appearances, we are induced to believe, that instead of one single and solitary crop of silk in a year, we may yet be enabled, in our climate, and with our prolonged summers, to raise not merely two crops of silk a year, with a void interval of time between them, but numerous crops of different ages at the same time and in rapid succession for a season. With the complete establishment of such a system, a new era with us will commence. There are mulberries which will renew their foliage suddenly, and for numerous successive times in a season. Where a regular succession of crops can thus be obtained, with a diminished proportion of labor, of land, of cultivation, of habitations and of furniture, for the successive generations of insects, how greatly augmented must be the profit.

Some, I am aware, might object, on the supposition that the plan has been before tried an hundred times in Italy, in France, and other countries. Not a doubt exists but it has been tried. But we have no evidence whatever that in a suitable climate, it has ever been tried fairly and aright, and failed. It seems important, that in this case, only the eggs of the former year should be used, as these by age, are found to hatch more promptly and simultaneously, and all these may be saved from the cocoons of the first crop produced, which would prevent the possibility of a degeneracy. These are to be preserved dry at a suitable temperature, and to be transferred to an ice house if necessary, till the season they are wanted. Dr Millington, however, is persuaded that it might be advantageous to have different races of different ages.

In Tuscany, so fine is their climate, that two crops of silk are annually produced. The same has been effected by Mrs Parmentier, at Brooklyn, on Long Island. The first crop being fed from the leaves of the *Morus multicaulis*, *Morus alba*, and other mulberries promiscuously, were of different colors, some white, and some of an orange color. But a second crop of worms from the same cocoons, being fed exclusively on the leaves of the *Morus Multicaulis*, finished their labors in the short space of twentysix days from the commencement, which was about the 30th of July. This last circumstance might be, in part, owing to the warmth of the season. The cocoons thus produced were not only of larger size than those of the first crop, but what is still more important, they were beautiful and shining, and of the *whiteness of snow*.

At the Fair of the American Institute of New York, in 1833, cocoons were produced of two successive crops of silk. The first crop were hatched 11th of May. The second crop the 8th of July, and a third crop might have been produced. All being fed on the *Morus multicaulis*, they were of a snowy whiteness. In the same year Mr E. Stanley, of Ogden, N. Y., produced two successive crops: the second were hatched by accident, and the cocoons were fine. In Brattleboro', Vt., in the same year, two successive crops were produced from the common white mulberry. And in 1835, as Dr Holmes has recorded, *two crops* of cocoons, both of them large and perfect, were produced in Winthrop, Maine. See his account in the Maine Farmer, vol. iii. Feb. 20, 1835, published at Winthrop.

In all these cases, the second crop of silk worms was produced from the eggs from the cocoons of the first crop.

Dr Millington, however states that this practice is wrong. In his valuable communication in the American Farmer, for January, 1829, he has stated that the eggs of the same year hatch but partially, or do not hatch so regular as those of the former year. He notes the date and the day the eggs are produced, on the papers on which they are deposited; and those eggs of a similar age are brought

forward to hatch at the same time, and then they usually are all ready to spin together. These are carefully rolled up and preserved in dry boxes, and kept in a dry cool cellar, and in June or July of the following years and when the heat of the climate or season requires it, they are transferred to a dry ice house.

Among the great advantages of having silk worms of different ages in the same apartment, Dr Millington states, "that the same room and shelves will hold abundantly more worms at the same time, without being crowded; and a room and shelves which will but barely accommodate one hundred thousand full grown worms, will better accommodate two hundred and fifty thousand consisting of four or five different ages, provided each age or parcel are about equal in number, and are hatched at about seven or eight days apart. Another advantage is, the same number of hands, with the same quantity of labor, will make more silk and do it with less trouble and perplexity, than when the whole crop of worms are of the same age, and all spin at the same time. When silk worms are young, they are extremely small, and require but little room, little food, and little attention. All the food they consume, up to the time they are sixteen days old, would not make more than one meal for them when full grown; consequently when the whole crop of worms are of the same age, there is at first but little to do; but for a few of the last days they will eat voraciously, and must all be removed and cleaned frequently, and all set to spinning at the same time. So much to do at the same time creates a hurry and perplexity which must eventuate in a loss for want of time to do all that is required. * * * * When the worms are of different ages, the labor required is more equalized. A part of them will constantly be of the age to require considerable attention. But this parcel will be so small, that the hands will have spare time to attend to the younger parcels. I have certain shelves allotted to each parcel during a certain age; and *other shelves exclusively for them to spin on.* I begin with the fresh hatched worms, placed on the shelves allotted to worms of that age. After their first moulting I pass them to the shelf allotted to the next age, and again supply the first shelf with fresh hatched worms. In this manner I continue, through the whole season, to bring young worms on the first shelves, and pass them on until they reach the spinning shelves, from which the cocoons are removed, to make room for the next succeeding parcel."

"Last year I had silk worms constantly in feeding from the 20th of April until after the 20th of October."

We are assured on first rate authority, on that of Gideon B. Smith, Esq., of Baltimore, that Dr Millington is an eminently practical, scientific agriculturist, and has made silk one of the principal objects of his attention during several years. Mr Smith, from his own experience, "bears testimony to all Dr Millington's remarks." And considers his as the very best article which had yet appeared." This was in January, 1829. Dr Millington resides at St Charles, in Missouri, about latitude thirtyeight degrees.

I am perfectly aware, that the excellent Dr Pascalis, at the time he published his work on silk, at New York, in 1829, endeavored to explode the idea of attempting to raise numereus crops, or even two successive crops of silk in a season. He states some plausible reasons for his objections, particularly the record of the failure of an attempt near Lyons, about 1820—and also the failure of the attempts at the Isle of Bourbon, situated beneath a fiery sun, and within the burning zone. In the next year, and in No. 2 of his valuable work, "The Silk Culturist," for January, 1830, Dr Pascalis has recorded the successful introduction of the silk culture to the *north of France*, a thing which had been deemed at least, equally as problematical thirty years before. Also that Dr Deslongchamps had even succeeded in raising a second crop of cocoons from the eggs of the first. Dr Deslongchamps was one of a society of *savans* at Paris who had performed many experiments to prove that this branch of industry can be successfully carried on through all the northern departments of France. He also had ascertained by experiments at Paris, that the cocoons which were produced by silk worms fed exclusively on the *Morus Multicaulis*, were even rather heavier than other cocoons. The more complete and effectual conversion of Dr Pascalis to the system, does not appear so fully until afterwards, when speaking of the *M. Multicaulis* which he had received from France, he says, "after the discovery of this plant, a doubt no longer exists, that two crops of silk may be produced in a single season."

The Marl Pits of New Jersey are among its greatest treasures, producing on her farms the purest vegetable gold. They abound particularly in Monmouth county, but have been found, also, in Sussex, Salem and other counties. Some of the townships in Salem have, as we learn from the Freeman's banner, derived great benefit from the recent discovery of several pits. At Woodstown, hundreds of loads of marl are taken from the pits daily, and spread over the worn out lands of Pilesgrove and Pittsgrove, and the result is, the land is entirely renewed, the crops are doubled and even trebled, and in some instances where the land had been left as not worth cultivation, it is, after the application of this valuable resuscitator, made to hang heavy with bending corn. The land on which the pits are, is sold by the owner for $10 the square rod, for in digging it they penetrate at times to the depth of twenty feet.

Sowing Mulberry Seed.—A writer in the Silk Culturist, who is an experienced cultivator of the mulberry, says that any time in the month of August is a suitable season for sowing the mulberry seed; that the plants may be protected through the winter by a covering of straw and horse manure, and in the spring they will start early and grow vigorously, and attain by the fall to nearly as great a height as though they had been sown the preceding spring. But little straw should be used in covering, otherwise rats and mice may be induced to burrow in it, and destroy the plant. There is one advantage in this late sowing—new seed may be obtained and sown, which is more sure to vegetate.

To Housewives.—In this day of improvements, few have been suggested of more importance, especially to females, than the new mode of washing clothes, which has recently been introduced into this town [Newburyport] through the agency of two benevolent individuals, now residing at a distance from us. It has been tried by quite a number of families with complete success, and those who have tried it are desirous of communicating it extensively, that others may reap the same benefit which has accrued to them. It is to be used only for white clothes. It does not answer the purpose in case of calicoes and woollens.

1. Mixture.—Five gallons soft water, add half a gallon of lime water, a pint and a half of soft soap, or a pound of hard soap, and two ounces of carbonate of soda.

2. Method of Washing.—Soak the clothes over night if very dirty, at any rate wet them thoroughly before putting them into the mixture. When the above mixture is at *boiling heat*, put in the clothes that have been soaked or wet, merely rubbing such parts with a little soap that are unusually soiled. Boil them *one hour*. They are then to be taken out and drained, and thoroughly rinsed in warm water, then in the indigo water as usual, and they are fit for drying. The lime water may be prepared and kept on hand—the soda, sub carbonate, (be sure to get the right kind) may be procured cheap, by purchasing it in a large quantity. Let all who feel that washing-day is a day of hard work and weariness, cease to complain, until they are willing to try this safe, easy and expeditious mode of lightening their burdens.—*Essex North Register.*

Garden Thieves.—We are requested to say that an association has been formed, whose determined object it is to pursue and punish to the law's extent those plunderers, young and old, who are in the habit of committing depredations upon various enclosures and garden spots — especially those situated a few miles from town. A watch is set for these skulking pilferers, from whose vigilance it will be difficult to escape.

Teasels.—This at present is one of the most profitable of crops. There is a crop to be gathered this fall on three or four acres of what was Mr Cogswell's garden, said, by competent judges, to be worth $3,000. We are told that many farmers in Hatfield, have gone into the cultivation of it. The scarcity of the article is the main cause of its present high price. A few years since it was so low as to be hardly worth raising, and the probability is that there will soon be an abundance to supply the market.

Large Crop of Wheat.—Mr Moses Cowls, of Amherst, harvested from about four and a half acres, 150 shocks of wheat, which will yield, on an average, five pecks the shock, making in the whole, 187 1-2 bushels, or about 42 bushels to the acre. Our informant states that this is supposed to be the largest yield of wheat ever harvested in Hampshire county.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

New Wheat.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., new wheat was selling in Rochester, at *a dollar a bushel.* The Rochester papers say the new wheat is of excellent quality, and that the crop comes in well, as to quantity.

Simple Remedies.—Cotton wool wet with sweet oil and paregoric relieves the ear ache very soon.

Honey and milk is very good for worms; so is strong salt water.

A poultice of wheat bran or rye bran, very soon takes down the inflammation occasioned by a sprain.

Low blackberry leaves made into tea is extremely beneficial for a sore mouth occasioned by taking calomel, or from any cause.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

ROTATION OF CROPS.

I have ever considered the notion which has been advanced in some of the English agricultural journals, that the matter thrown off in the soil by a species of plants is poisonous to other plants of the same kind, if grown in succession, as most unphilosophical, and contrary to fact. Some of the advocates of a doctrine of an absolute necessity in all cases for a rotation of crops, found in this supposition of excrementitious poison, a very convenient argument for their system, and hence it has obtained some currency both at home and in this country. Farmers, however, of all men, should be the last to be wedded to theory, as theirs is a profession eminently practical. It is too late in the day to "doubt" that the system of rotation in crops, under proper circumstances, is of the first importance in agriculture. Its effect, however, does not depend on the extinction of excrementitious poison, but by a renewal of the proper food of plants. That the influence of rotation has been overrated by some English and American theorists will not be disputed, and when the time comes to underrate, of which some symptoms can be discerned already, it is at least probable it will be as injudiciously decried. That corn will grow in succession for half a century on the Genesee flats — wheat for thirty years on some of the favored wheat lands of west New York — and oats for twenty years on some of the slaty soils of Cattaraugus, without much diminution of quantity, I can readily believe; but exceptions like these to the system of rotation only demonstrate the propriety of the course in general. To us it appears the doctrine of rotation is founded on very simple principles, capable of easy and successful application, and hardly leaving room for doubt or disputation. That plants during their growth do take up, and appropriate as nourishment, very different materials from the same soil, will not be questioned by any one who has paid the least attention to vegetable physiology. For instance, does the pine apple or the orange take as much silex from the earth as the bamboo or the rattan, some of the species of which have an outer covering so hard as to strike fire when struck together? — or, to select a more familiar example, does the linden contain as much of the salt called potash as the elm or beech? — and how does it happen that while 1000 lbs. of wormwood yield 784 lbs. of saline matter, the box and the aspen produce but 70? This faculty of taking up particular substances as food, and the necessity of the supply, holds good in the cereal grasses, such as wheat, rye, barley; in corn and oats; in roots, such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, &c. They all find and assimilate as nourishment different ingredients from the same soil, or appropriate them in very different proportions. If the soil of my farm abound in those aliments essential to the production of wheat, I can raise crop after crop from the same land, and rotation is needless; and this course of successive crops will be successful in exact ratio to the continued supply of proper food. If, however, the proper food of the wheat plant be limited, a rotation of crops, and manuring, by which this quality can be restored, is indispensable. It is so with corn, oats, and most other plants. The rich alluvion of the Genesee flats is apparently inexhaustible by corn; perhaps 90 parts in 100 are suited to the growth of that important article; but this fact does not prove that other and less favored soils cannot be exhausted, or will not be benefited by a rotation. I have seen some of the oat lands spoken of by Mr Allen in a former number of the Farmer, and feel a pleasure in bearing testimony to the general correctness of his views, and justness of his remarks, yet the facts he has stated furnish perhaps one of the strongest arguments in proof that different plants take up different materials from the same soil, and therefore that rotation must, in most cases, be advantageous. Those lands in the southern tier of counties of which Mr Allen has spoken, as producing such abundant crops of grass and oats, are, it is well known, worthless for wheat, the flour of the little they do produce being of a very inferior quality, and no more resembling that of the counties bordering on the lakes, than does the rye flour of the eastern states. I should put but little confidence in the theoretical notions of any man, who could imagine that the farming of a whole country can be made to conform to a single system, or pattern. There is an almost infinite variety in the original ingredients of our soils and their proportions, and the mode of treatment, to be judicious, should be as near as possible made to conform to these variations. There are some general principles every where applicable, and there are others which have but few exceptions; of the latter class I consider to be the doctrine of the utility of rotation in crops. My friends, the practical as well as theoretical Ulmus, or the "doubting" R. M. W., may be so fortunate as to possess farms which will admit of an unbroken succession of wheat crops, but I imagine the farmers of Old Onondaga will in general agree with me, that the simple rotation of wheat and clover has more enhanced the productiveness of their farms, and consequently rendered them more profitable and valuable, than would successive but necessarily diminished crops of that valuable grain, and important staple of our country.

W. G.

RELATIVE EXPENSES OF ANIMAL LABOR.

AS PERFORMED BY HORSES OR OXEN.

Animal labor is one of the most important items in the expenses of the farm, whether performed by horses or oxen; but as it will really be admitted, there is a difference in the amount, as performed by one or the other, and that difference I conceive to be altogether in favor of the latter.

The horse is said to be one of the most expensive animals kept on a farm. In order that he may be kept in condition for work, it is necessary that he should have a great deal of the best food together, a warm stable, and hourly and almost constant attendance, and whilst the ox requires as little and as plain food as other animals of its size, and less attendance. The horse is more liable to disease and casualty than any other animal, the ox less, — it is a very common thing for a farmer to lose a horse, but a very rare one to lose an ox. Likewise the horse, when arrived at maturity, or an age which fits him for a farmer's team, begins soon to depreciate in value, and is at length worth little or nothing more than his hide — while the ox at any age, if fat, is worth to the butcher more than he even costs in his prime.

The only objection urged against an ox is their slowness. But in most of the ordinary business of the farm, this can scarcely be an objection. In drawing into the barn hay and grain in the time of harvest; drawing manure from the yard on the farm; drawing wood to the door; ploughing and clearing ditches for draining land; drawing rails for the repair of fences, &c. &c. oxen are conceded by all, to be the safest and best of teams. And even before the plough the difference of speed is not sufficient to make good the difference in the expense of keeping and attendance. A man with a pair of oxen may put in twenty or twenty-five acres of wheat in one season, while with a pair of horses he can but little exceed thirty acres.

I shall here add a comparative view of the expense of keeping a pair of horses and a pair of oxen for eight years. I shall suppose them both five years old, the first pair of oxen to be fattened and sold when nine years old, and their place supplied by another pair five years old, and then to be kept four years, and then fattened and sold together with the horses, which will then be thirteen years old.

A yoke of oxen 5 years old will cost	$80,00
Interest 4 years	22,40
Keep 4 years	160,00
	262,40
Deduct oxen sold (supposed fat)	100,00
	162,40
Another yoke 5 years old cost	80,00
Interest 4 years	22,40
Keep 4 years	160,00
	424,80
Deduct oxen sold	100,00
	$324,00

A pair of horses 5 years old cost	160,00
Interest 8 years	80,60
Harness for 8 years	50,00
Shoeing for 8 years	50,00
Keep and attendance for 8 years	575,20
	924,80
Deduct horses sold	100,00
Total cost of 8 years' work by horses	824,00
Total cost of 8 years' work by oxen	324,80
Difference in favor of oxen	$500,00

If the above estimation be correct, (and if it be not, I believe that a near approximation to the truth will be found to increase the balance in favor oxen) it will be seen that two pair of oxen may be kept with less expense than one pair of horses. —*Ohio Farmer.*

A KITCHEN GARDEN.

The importance of a little spot to raise vegetables for family comfort, convenience and economy is not known to every one. I have practised for many years raising my own potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, &c.; also, sweet corn, and beans, peas, squashes, and other garden vegetables for my family table. Thus I obtain a very wholesome food, and save much expense of purchasing meat; — I am not plagued with a big butcher's bill, — nor do I require so much bread, as when I have none or few of these valuable fruits. The labor, too, which I perform with my own hands has its benefits; it is both healthful to the body, and a saving of expense. I often find myself with a sweaty brow and a tired limb; but what of this? It surely brings health, and no one

ought to be ashamed to handle the hoe or the mattock: it is man's natural employment. We were made to till the earth, and it is a good preventive against a thousand ills, moral as well as physical. Besides, what mechanic or farmer can bear to set down, day after day, to a dish of nothing but pork and potatoes, when, by half an hour's work each day in his garden, he might be well provided with various dishes of green sauce? If he has a family of young children, it is still more important that he should attend to this matter.

Now, ye men of industry and economy — ye lovers of life and of money — I enjoin it upon you to have a kitchen garden — a little quarter of an acre, where you can employ yourselves for a while both morning and evening, in bringing to maturity those good things, so useful and so healthful in your families. The earth is the mother of us all, and on her we all depend for our nourishment. We therefore must not forsake her. If there is no labor of the husbandman, then our bread will fail us. The soil must be cultivated, in order to its producing plenteousness for the food of man and beast. The professional man, and the mechanic, and the man of trade, should not be so exclusive in his occupation, as to refuse an occasional and personal attention to these things. To a man who takes pleasure in beholding the progress of vegetable nature, it will be no task to attend to the trimming of his garden plants, thus giving vigor to his body, and a profitable employment to a thoughtful mind. Is it a mean thing to be seen with a hoe or a spade upon your shoulder? Fudge! 'tis the prejudice of ignorance. Awake, then! "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand."—*Bridgewater Patriot.*

[From the Silk Culturist.]

Culture and Transplanting of the Mulberry.

No. I.

MR EDITOR:—At a time when the feelings of the community are so much interested in the culture of silk, it seems important that all who have investigated the subject, should communicate freely the results of their experience and observation, that those who are desirous of aiding in the advancement of this valuable branch of industry, should possess the knowledge which is necessary to embark in it, without too great risk.

Although the raising silk has been carried on in the old world for centuries, and in this country for several years, it is still, to most of us, a new business. It is true that we have the means of obtaining a great deal of information from European authors, but much of it is useless or worse than useless in its application to this country. It will not do to follow them as guides. We must collect facts from this country, and opinions founded on experience and observation here, or we incur the hazard of discouragement and failure.

The importance of having such means of spreading information as is afforded by your paper, *(The Silk Culturist,)* cannot be too highly appreciated by the public; and I am happy to see it so extensively circulated. I propose occasionally to give you the result of my investigations, as often as I can communicate any thing of practical information, and with this view I propose to give you for this and some succeeding numbers a few hints on the transplanting and culture of the mulberry tree.

The first thing to be decided upon is the kind of mulberry to be used, and as all are generally given up, for various causes, except the Chinese Mulberry, *(morus multicaulis,)* and the Italian or common white Mulberry, *(morus alba,)* it remains to decide between these two kinds.

There appears to be no difference of opinion with regard to the superior utility in every respect of the Chinese over the Italian, when the climate is equally adapted to both; but there is so decided a difference of opinion among those who have tried the culture of the Chinese tree in this State, that the public must for the present remain in some doubt whether the certainty of its living through our winters is sufficiently established to warrant exclusive dependence upon it. One of my friends transplanted several thousand trees, and in three winters lost them all, although they were placed on different kinds of soil and in different exposures.

Another friend planted 800 and lost all but 130. That 130 I took and planted in different places, 75 in one spot, and the remaining 55 in another. The former all died, of the latter about one in five lived, but were very much injured. Another friend bought one or two about four years since, and has since successfully propagated them from cuttings, layings, inoculating and engraftings, and has now on hand several thousands which lived through the winter as well as the white mulberry tree beside which they grew. It is worthy of remark, however, that the greatest propagation, those which I last named, were engrafted in the white mulberry stock. How much this affected the case it is impossible to determine without more experiment. As the facts are now, it would seem to be more prudent to depend upon the white mulberry tree, which we do know is hardy, and seems to withstand the cold of our severest winters, and affords food nearly or quite as good as the Chinese mulberry, and at but little more expense. Besides, it is believed that the Chinese Mulberry is more hardy when growing on the white mulberry stock, so that it will certainly be better, and probably cheaper, to plant the white mulberry, if the object is to have eventually a plantation of the Chinese tree. If it is decided to plant white mulberry trees, the next thing is to decide whether they shall be planted close in rows, leaving room enough between the rows for the trees to spread laterally, and for picking and carrying away the leaves, or whether they shall be planted in the orchard form. The former is the best for many reasons. By that mode, from one to three thousand trees may be planted on the acre, which will furnish a large amount of foliage in a short time, and in the latter it would be many years before the produce would begin to pay for the investment. In the former mode the leaves would be picked from the ground, and the time which would be required in the orchard would be saved, and the danger of falls, &c. would be avoided.

Yours, respectfully, S. W. BROWN.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

WINTER WHEAT.

Those who have succeeded best in this State with the winter wheat, have sowed it as early as the middle of August. As yet it is a very uncertain crop among us; but because it is so now, it does not follow, as a matter of course, that it always will be. It is necessary that the seed should be acclimated — that it should be naturalized to our climate, and to do this, no other plan can be pursued with success, than to sow the product of one year for the crop of the next. Here many who have begun the culture of winter wheat have failed. They have procured their seed probably from New York, or from a state farther south, sowed it, and awaited the result with much anxiety. Perhaps they reap a small crop, we will say, just get back their seed. This discourages them and they give it up as an unprofitable and hopeless pursuit. Now instead of doing thus, they should save this same seed and sow it again, and so continue sowing the product for a series of years. This is the only way in which it can be acclimated, and that this may be done successfully we have not the least doubt. Indian corn, when brought from the South will not ripen here, and yet it has been rendered perfectly suitable to our climate, and indeed much farther north than we are, changing its habits and characteristics according to the latitude, and passing through insensible gradations, from the tall and gigantic corn of the South, to the small and hardy kind of the Canadas. It is true that Indian corn is an annual, and does not have to stand the winters any where — but what then? Is the change which it has undergone the less striking? It is not possible to have wheat perfectly winter proof, even in the most favored climes of the South and West, the planter not unfrequently finds that the ravages of winter have blighted his hopes by destroying his wheat. Will not those who have already begun in the cause of rendering Maine independent as it regards bread stuff, persevere in this business of cultivating the winter variety of wheat, and those who have means and inclination to assist, begin this month? Even if they should not succeed during their life time, they may leave a valuable legacy behind them; for certainly none could be more valuable than one which would be the means of lessening the toil of the farmer, and at the same time increasing his profits.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

DURABILITY OF POSTS.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to certain facts proving the much greater durability of timber, and particularly of such kinds as are exposed to damp, — when the trees are cut *after* the leaves are fully expanded, and *before* the sap rises in the spring. It has been made a question, however, whether posts are more durable when planted *green*, or after they are *seasoned?* We believe a very common opinion is, that they are more durable when well seasoned; but a correspondent in the Farmer's Register says, "My garden enclosure was erected of posts while green. Several pieces remained exposed until they were completely seasoned. Out of these a horse-rack was constructed which has entirely rotted down, while every post in the garden remains firm."

We suppose these "pieces" were used for posts to support a horse-rack in the open ground, and unprotected from the weather. We have no recollection of having ever witnessed any thing similar; and we should be glad if our correspondents can throw any light on the subject, — remembering, however, that a regular detail of facts, is the most satisfactory.

WOOL.—Hon. I. C. Bates' wool has recently been sold in Boston for eighty-three cents per pound, the whole shearing being taken, without sorting.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2, 1835.

ICE HOUSES.

We have been favored with letters from several of our correspondents, residing in different parts of the country, for information relative to the construction of ice houses, and preserving ice for summer's use. In order to meet the wishes of each and every of these our particular, but unknown friends, without hiring an *amanuensis*, or devoting ourself to the occupation of corresponding secretary to the world at large; and receiving no other compensation for our labors *pro bono publico*, (the benefit of every body & Co.) than the enjoyment of "the luxury of doing good," we will print a circular on the subject in this our New England Farmer, and send each of our respected querists a copy.

The mode of constructing ice houses, adopted by Professor Cleaveland, of Brunswick, Me. is as follows:

"A pit about 13 feet long, and 9 feet wide, was dug in level ground to the depth of 10 feet. The four walls or sides of the ice house consist entirely of *cedar*. Each wall is rendered double by nailing the boards horizontally to two opposite sides of joists, 4 inches square, placed perpendicularly, at the distance of a few feet from each other. The interval between the boards is filled with tan, [pulverized bark, which has been used by a tanner in converting hides into leather,] and a space of about 4 inches in width entirely around the building, on the outside, is also occupied by tan; so that the earth or soil no where touches the boards. Upon these walls, which are 11 feet in height, and of course project one foot above the surface of the ground, is placed a very sharp roof. This roof is also double, and the interval between the boards is filled with charcoal powder. It is painted white on the outside.

The aforementioned pit is divided by a double partition, filled with tan, into *two apartments*. In one of them, which is about 8 feet square, the ice is deposited. The other apartment is employed as an entry, at the bottom of which is a door, made double as aforementioned, for the purpose of taking out the ice from day to day. This entry, whose temperature in the lower part is very uniformly that of cool weather in the autumn, is furnished with shelves for the reception of butter, meat, milk, &c. during the heat of summer, and is found to be extremely useful.

The ice is cut in blocks of regular form and very closely packed, the interstices being filled with pulverised ice. All the space which remains above the ice is filled with dry straw. A few cedar slabs form the floor on which the ice rests. There are several reasons for preferring cedar to other kinds of wood; and I did not find its expense to exceed that of merchantable pine boards. It would be convenient to have the entry a little longer than the one just described."—*N. E. Farmer*, vol. x, p. 134.

In a subsequent communication for the same paper,—see vol. x, p. 139,—Professor Cleaveland observes: "On reading the description of my ice house in your last number, it occurred to me that I might not have been sufficiently minute in one or two points. The roof is so sharp and high that it affords a convenient passage into the entry above ground at the end of the building, by a triangular door, through which the ice is easily introduced at the top of the pit. This door is closed after the straw is deposited in the space above the ice. This one door, opening to the atmosphere is sufficient for all purposes."

The New England Farmer, vol. xiii., p. 353, contains an article copied from the Boston Transcript, from which the following is an extract:

"There are persons, younger than ourself, who can remember when the only ice sold in Boston was brought into the city in parcels of ten or fifteen pounds in the box of a market gardener's cart, and sold as a very great luxury at a corresponding price. There were then no ice houses in the vicinity, except at a few gentlemen's country seats, and they were built under ground, and were of small capacity. Within the last twenty years, the consumption has become general, and the cost is so small, that ice is no longer deemed a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life. The amount also exported from Boston to southern climates is incredible. The art of preserving the ice is very simple, and in well constructed houses there is scarcely any loss from dissolution, and it may be preserved for years. We rode out last winter with Col. Metcalf, of Cambridge, to witness the process of filling one of his ice houses, on the borders of Mystic Pond, about six miles from the city. The ice house is built entirely above the ground, as is now the well approved custom even in *tropical* climates. It is 85 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 25 feet posts, and holds nearly 3000 tons of ice. The house is built of pine boards, and the ice is protected from the external heat by filling in the walls, which are a foot and a half thick, with the exhausted bark of tan pits—a non-conductor of caloric, which has been found perfectly efficacious," &c.

Ice houses should be filled in the coldest weather, and the ice broken into lumps about the size of a man's head. Cold water may be dashed on every layer of ice, and during very cold nights the door of the ice house should be left open. Ice may be gathered and drawn in pleasant and moderate weather, but should not be packed away except when it is very cold.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, August 29, 1835.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

PEARS.—By M. P. Wilder, Bell or English Windsor. From the garden of Mr Pratt, at Oakley place, in Watertown, Bellissime d'Ete. By E. M. Richards, handsome specimens of Catharine Pear. By Mr Manning, Sugar Pear of Hoyerswerda—middle sized and very sweet—but it does not prove high flavored. By Messrs Winship, a seedling Pear, received of Joel Burnett, of Southboro', which originated on the farm of Peter Fay. It is stated to be a good bearer, and to ripen in succession for two or three weeks.

APPLES.—By Mr Manning, Calville Rouge d'Ete; White Astracan of the London Horticultural catalogue; also White Astracan of Ronald and the Pomological Magazine. By E. M. Richards, Benoni; also Red Juneating—both fine specimens. By Thomas Lee, Brookline, Abbot Sweeting, a fine cooking fruit. Another, an oblong, middle sized, greenish fruit, was exhibited, from an unknown source, for a name—the flavor fine—the pericarp large, like the Bellflower, which it much resembled in form.

PLUMS.—By S. Pond, White Gage, fine and large; also Pond's Purple Plum. By Mr Manning, Italian Damask—very fine.

Some other fruits were offered for exhibition by Mr Wilder, which are not here particularized.

For the Committee, WILLIAM KENRICK.

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EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

The show of flowers continues to be attractive. The many fine varieties exhibited this day gave proof of the growing taste for Horticulture and refinement. Col. Wilder is unrivalled in the Dahlia department.

M. P. Wilder.—Dahlias; Sulphuria excelsa, Granta, Dancer's Helen, Aggrippina, Alba purpurata, Flavonia, Queen Whites, Pothecary's Queen Sheba, Earl Chichester, Duchess Bedford, Negro boy, Queen Sheba, Salem Beauty, Bella Donna, Lady Granville, Dwarf Blush, Widnall's Perfection, Walter Boyd, Antonio, Inwood's Evelina, Queen Yellow, Countess Liverpool, Early grey, Picta formosissima, Lutea purpurea, Lord John Russell, La Brilliant, King Whites, Ophelia, Dennissi, Barret's Susannah, Mrs Petre, Kentish Hero, Rose d'Amour, Jason, Prince of Orange, Aurantia Speciosa, Queen Bess, French White, Roke's Dwarf Scarlet, Columbine, Duchess Richmond, Polyphemus.

John A. Kenrick—Mexican Tiger flower, Dahlias, 3 kinds, Bignonia Grandiflora, Althea Frutex, 3 varieties, Helianthus multiflora, Noisette roses. 3 kinds, &c.

The following gentlemen favored the show with elegant bouquets, containing a great variety of very beautiful and rare kinds of flowers, too numerous to be inserted in a report:—Messrs Hovey, William Kenrick, Thomas Mason, Messrs Winship, and also from the country seat of William Pratt, Esq. beautiful specimens of Dahlias.

For the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, *Chairman.*

[From the Christian Register.]

VIRTUES OF THE TOMATO.

A medical professor in one of the colleges of the west, speaks warmly in favor of the virtues of the Tomato. He says of it, that in all those affections of the liver, and other organs, where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective, and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession. That a chemical extract will probably soon be obtained from it, which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhœa with this article alone. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, or indigestion. That persons removing from the East or North to the West or South should, by all means, make use of it as an aliment, as it would, in that event, save them from the danger attendant upon those bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable. That citizens, in general, should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in form of catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article of the Materia Alimentaria, &c.

STEALING FRUIT.

A lad of about 14 years of age was badly wounded recently by the discharge of a *spring gun* which a citizen had set in his garden to arrest depredations on his fruit and vegetables. Whatever doubts we have as to the propriety of persons setting *guns* or *large spring traps* to protect their premises, as we understand several of our citizens are doing; yet we can hardly pity any one who has arrived at the years of discretion that will commit so flagrant a breach of the peace, as to enter the premises of another in the dark, to steal or destroy his property.—*Genesee Farmer.*

STRING BEANS.

Those of our friends who are fond of string beans would do well to pick, strip and cut as many as they may think proper for use next winter and have them dried—they will shrivel up very much, and appear as though they must forever be useless, but don't be frightened—when they are well dried, put them in a bag or box and lay them away. When it is desirable to use them, take a portion—soak them until they become fully swelled, then boil them, and you will agree with us that they are excellent.—*Mechanic and Farmer.*

BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, August 31, 1835,

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 840 Beef Cattle, 240 Stores, 5280 Sheep, and 300 Swine. A few lots Sheep unsold.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—A large proportion of the Cattle at market were small and ordinary, A yoke or two extra were taken at 32s 6d and 33s; prime 30s a 32s; good 28s 6d a 30; thin Oxen and Cows 24s a 27s; two year old 21s a 22s 6d.

Stores—Yearlings $6 a 8; two year old 10 a 15.

Sheep—Sales ordinary at 9s, 10s, and 10s 6d; middling 11s, 12s, and 12s 9d; better qualities 13s 6d, and 14s, 15s, and 16s 6d. Wethers 18s, 19s 6d, and 21s; a few Cossets, extra, $6.

Cows and Calves—Sales at 20, 23, 25, 30, and $34.

Swine—All were taken in one lot at 5c; a few were retailed at 5 a 6 for sows and 6 a 7 for barrows.

New England Farmer's Almanac For 1836.

Just published by JOHN ALLEN, & CO. Corner of Washington and School streets, up stairs, and by GEO. C. BARRETT at the Seed Store No 51 and 52, North Market Street, FESSENDEN'S NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1836. For sale also by Booksellers, Shopkeepers, &c., generally.

This Almanac will be found one of the most interesting and amusing of the series, of which it composes No VIII. It consists of the usual astronomical calculations, humorous poetical sketches of the months; observations and directions relative to the employment of the Farmer, which will be found appropriate to each month in the circle of the seasons, "*Agriculture and Rural Economy*," including cuts and descriptions of many of the most useful implements employed in tillage. Valuable Recipes; Husbandry Honorable, a pithy piece of paramount poetry. The Splendors of the Setting Sun, a poetical effusion; Aphorisms; Eulogy on the *Art of Agriculture*; Calendar of Courts, Roads, Distances, &c, &c.

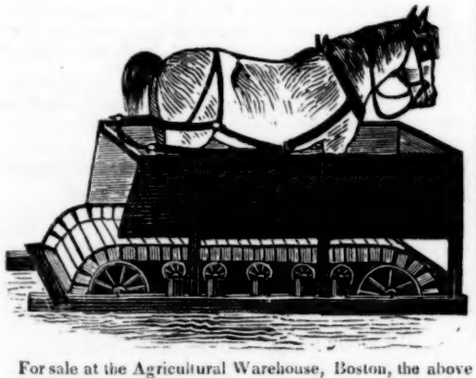
PATENT GRATER CIDER MILL.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse Leland's Patent Grater Cider Mill. The following certificates will give the public some proof of its value.

This may certify that we the subscribers have used the above named machine for the last three years, and approve the plan. We save one third of labor and time in grinding and laying up a cheese of cider. It grinds better than old mills generally do, the cider is clear and contains less sediment. The cider is pressed out in less time and mills are kept in repair at less expense than the old mills.

Sherburne, AARON LELAND,
JOS. P. LELAND,
JOTHAM W. ROGERS.

HALES' IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER.



For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, the above valuable improved Horse Power. *It is calculated* to propel any kind of machinery or agricultural implements, such as Threshing machines, Cider Mills, &c, &c. This is simple in its construction, not liable to get out of order, and occupies but the small space of nine feet by two, and can easily be transported. The alterations and improvements made in this power render it far superior to any other now in use.

GRASS SEEDS.

30 Casks Clover Seeds—prime quality, 10 do. Timothy; 100 Bushels Red Top; 500 lbs. White Clover.

For sale by GEO. C. BARRETT,
New England Seed Store.

SILVER FIRS, &c.

William Mann of Bangor, Me. will execute at short notice orders for Silver Firs, Evergreens, &c. well packed and in good order. april 8.

SPLENDID BULBOUS ROOTS.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, an assortment of Bulbous Roots, comprising the finest varieties of Tulips, splendid variegated red, yellow and mixed, with the colors marked on each.

Hyacinths. Double and single, a fine assortment, with the colors marked on each. Also an assortment of fine double and single Hyacinths mixed without names.

Polyanthus Narcisus. Fragrant white with single cups, and extra sized roots.

We shall open in a few days a further supply of fine Bulbous Roots from Holland, among which will be bulbs of every kind and color, which will complete a superb assortment.

SCILLA PERUVIANA, a rare bulb, from the Archipelago; produces a splendid flower may be grown in pots or in the garden, perfectly hardy. Prices—50 cts. 25 cts and 12½ cts according to size.

TULIPS, a large and splendid collection, growing in the Horticultural Gardens connected with the New England Seed Store.

sep. 2.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

For Sale, at New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, the following kinds of Strawberry Plants, some of them new and fine varieties. Orders are solicited early.

	PRICE pr. doz.	*pr. 100*
1 Chili,	25	$1
2 Alpine,	25	1
3 Methven Castle,	25	1
4 White Chili,	25	1
5 Chili Large Scarlet,	25	1
6 Wilmot,	37½	
7 Keen's Seedling,	25	
8 Downton,	25	
9 Mulberry,		1
10 Bath Scarlet,		1
11 Roseberry,		1
12 English Red Wood,		1
13 do. White do.		1
14 Pine Apple,		1
15 Hauthois,		1
16 Monthly White Bush,	12½ ea.	
17 do. Scarlet do.	do. do.	
18 Early Virginia,	25	
19 Genuine Monthly Alpine,	25	
20 Wellington or Bostock,	25	
21 Royal Scarlet,	37½	
22 Grove End,	50	
23 Caroline,	50	
24 Large Lima,	50	
25 Large Early Scarlet,	50	
26 French Musk Hautbois,	50	
27 Southboro' Seedling,	$1	
28 True Prolific Hautbois,	50	
29 Knevett's New Pine,	1	
30 New or Black Hautbois,	50	

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, wishing to remove to the West with some friends, will dispose of his (20 years' lease) 12 years unexpired of Indian Hill Farm, containing about 175 acres of highly productive land which has for 8 years past been under a rotation of crops and the rent spent in improvements.

As the owner is still desirous of improving it a great part of the rent might be expended in improvement from year to year. The subscriber will sell the valuable stock of short horned cattle, implements, &c., or not, as may be agreed on. Application to be made previous to the 15th September.

The situation is remarkably healthy.

ROBERT WILKIE, Indian Hill Farm, 4 1-2 miles from Newburyport. Inquire also at this office.

NEW WORK ON SILK.

In press, and will be published Sept. 1, 1835, The American Silk Grower's Guide, being the art of raising the mulberry and silk on a new system of successive crops in a season. By Wm. Kenrick. The work will contain about eighty pages, well bound in cloth, and afforded to subscribers at 37½ cents. GEORGE C. BARRETT,
New England Farmer Office.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

A single man, who is well acquainted with his business in all its branches, and who can procure good recommendations from his last employers. Enquire at G. C. Barrett's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston. m6.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, any number of Trees of the Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry. These trees were propagated in this country. The superiority of the foliage of this tree as food for the silk-worm over all other, has repeatedly been tested, and is proved beyond a doubt. The price for Trees, from 4 to 5 feet high is $30 per hundred, $4,50 per dozen, &c. 50c single. Trees but 2 or 3, with good roots $25 per hundred.

GEORGE C BARRETT,
New England Farmer Office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples,		barrel	2 50	3 00
Beans, white,		bushel	1 75	2 00
Beef, mess, (new)		barrel	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1.		"	11	11 50
prime,		"	9 00	9 50
Beeswax, (American)		pound	20	24
Butter inspected, No. 1.		"	16	20
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	40	45
southern, geese,		"	35	39
Flax, American,		"	9	10
Flaxseed,		bushel	1 25	1 37
Flour, Genesee, cash		barrel	6 62	6 61
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, wharf,		"	6 75	6 87
Alexandria,		"	5 81	7 87
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel		1 00
southern yellow		"	90	95
white,		"	81	90
Rye, northern, none.		"		
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	46	50
Hay, best English,		ton	22 00	25 00
eastern screwed,		"	16 00	17 00
hard pressed,		"	17 00	20 00
Honey,		gallon	37	42
Hops, 1st quality		pound	13	14
2d quality		"		
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	11	12
southern, 1st sort,		"	9	10
Leather, slaughter, sole,		"	19	20
do. upper,		"	12	14
dry hide, sole,		"	19	21
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
Lime, best sort,		cask	1 00	1 04
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	20 50	21 00
Navy, mess,		"	16 00	16 50
bone, middlings,		"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 25	2 37
Red Top,		"	70	80
Red Clover, northern,		pound	9	10
White Dutch Honeysuckle,		"	25	03
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel	2 75	3 00
Tallow, tried,		cwt.	7 50	8 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	55	60
do. 3-4ths do.		"	50	55
do. 1-2 do.		"	42	50
do. 1-4 and common		"	45	47
Native washed		"	38	60
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	55	60
	1st Lambs,	"	45	50
	2d do.	"	33	38
	3d do,	"	25	30
	1st Spinning,	"	48	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	10	11
southern, none.	"		
Pork, whole hogs,	"	6½	6½
Poultry,	"		
Butter, (tub)	"	14	18
lump	"	24	28
Eggs,	dozen	16	18
Potatoes, new,	bushel	62	75
Cider, none of consequence,	barrel	3 50	4 00

CHERRY STONES WANTED,

For which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the office of the New England Farmer. july 15.

WANTED

A man and wife (Americans) to take the charge of a Farm of about 500 acres in the State of New York, Near Green Bush. The man must be thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of business incident to such an establishment, and among other qualifications, that of the rearing and management of Stock is requisite. The wife will be required to manage an extensive dairy. To such a family, that can produce the needful recommendations for capacity, industry, neatness and sobriety, liberal encouragment will be given. None others need apply. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

June 25, 1835. 6t 4 *Court Street.*

COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.

For sale at this office, one complete set of the New England Farmer comprising twelve volumes, neatly and well bound, and perfect. Price $3 25 per volume, *cash.* Feb. 18.

MISCELLANY.

MY BIRTHDAY.

"My birth-day!"—What a different sound
That word had in my youthful ears!
And how, each time the day comes round,
Less and less while its mark appears!

When first our scanty years are told,
It seems like pastime to grow old;
And, as youth counts the shining links
That time around him binds so fast,
Pleased with the task, he little thinks
How hard that chain will press at last.

Vain was the man, and false as vain,
Who said, "were he ordained to run
His long career of life again,
He would do all that he *had* done."—
Ah! 'tis not thus the voice that dwells
In sober birth-days speaks to me;
Far otherwise—of time it tells
Lavished unwisely, carelessly—
Of counsel mock'd—of talents, made
Haply for high and pure designs,
But oft, like Israel's incense laid
Upon unholy, earthly shrines—
Of nursing many a wrong desire—
Of wandering after love too far,
And taking every meteor fire
That cross'd my path-way for his star!
All this it tells, and could I trace
The imperfect picture o'er again,
With power to add, retouch, efface
The lights and shades, the joy and pain,
How little of the past would stay!
How quickly all should melt away—
All—but that freedom of the mind
Which hath been more than wealth to me;
Those friendships in my boyhood twined,
And kept till now unchangingly.
And that dear home, that saving ark,
Where love's true light at last I've found,
Cheering within, when all grows dark,
And comfortless, and stormy round!

MOORE.

CANINO-PHOBIA.

(Being translated, "Dog-madness.")

"The dog-star rages."

MR EDITOR:—As you have charge of every thing — moral and immoral, social and unsocial, political and impolitic — I wish you would be kind enough to "speak to the *dogs*" of this city, who *combine* every night, with a sultry atmosphere, to keep us Christians awake. I am certain it is done, on the part of the dogs, with malice prepense — for they lie quiet asleep in the shade all day, just to be able to bark at us, and keep our eyes unclosed, sick or well, all night. As I do not like to be personal, I will not specify, by name or description, any particular dog, except one — a little *black* cur, that annoys the peaceful, terrifies the timid, snarls at good nature, and yells at a good whipping, whose master has provided a residence for him exactly opposite my bed chamber. I wish the abolitionists would buy the little *black* brute! I verily believe he is the Christopher of a kind of Dog-Hayti they mean to establish here on the avenue. Is there any law, gentlemen, which will authorise us to take measures to avoid being *bark'd* in this way? If so, I for one would willingly turn out, to see that which has been enacted shall be executed. I would be the last to take away a dog's character, or break his head; but when *he* takes away my "sweet repose," night after night, and breaks my rest, why the frailty of human nature prevails, and I feel inclined to give him tit for tat. To show you that I am not prejudiced against them, as a species of fellow-creatures, I can assure you I have read a whole volume through, from page 1 to page 220, (I think,) of "Instances of the Sagaciousness of the Dog." I have admired their affection — their remembrance of kindness — their *nasal* skill in topography. I have admired and wondered!—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

—

Messrs Delaware Journal:—I hand you the above extract taken from the National Intelligencer, and join heartily with the writer. There is no place, I presume, on this fair continent more *dog ridden* than we of Wilmington. I wish to spend my days in *quiet*, but on this resolution the dogs have put their *veto*, and I fear the City Council and constables have given these night ramblers and sleep disturbers quiet possession of the town. Scarcely a negro in the place keeps less than two, some five or six. And many of the whites are very little behind them. Is there no remedy for this dreadful curse.

EXCUSES FOR GETTING DRUNK.—The following are among the excuses which are made by the individuals when brought before the magistrates at the different police offices in the metropolis, charged with being drunk in the streets. Many of the excuses are made indiscriminately by both males and females:—Met a friend; met my mother; met my sister; have been wounded in the head; had a child die; in very great distress; out of work; broke my leg in his Majesty's service; very old; an old sailor; an old soldier; been out of place a long time; just recovered from a fit of illness; been looking for work; had a little business to transact with a friend; just come out of prison, and very little liquor takes effect upon me; had my brother transported; my mother died; burnt out; very hungry; had a quarrel with my wife; don't know any thing about it; just apprenticed a child; buried my wife; married the day before; been to a christening; been to a funeral; in short, it would appear from the statements made, that there is not a single occurrence in life but is considered as an excuse for getting drunk.

COLD WEATHER IN EUROPE.—Extract of a letter dated Paris, 28th June.

"We are now near the 1st of July, and to-day as I walked the streets I met here and there a prudent man or woman with their cloaks on. For about a fortnight it has been so cold that I have been obliged to come back to my winter clothes. I now sleep with two blankets on my bed, and find them very comfortable; it has not only been cold, but wet. It snowed yesterday, precious little to be sure, but a July snow is rare. Fruits are very plenty and fine — cherries, strawberries and gooseberries are fine — the strawberries surpass ours in beauty, and are cheaper, but are not fine flavored; fine black cherries two cents per lb."

The bar are peculiarly privileged in Spain. They are exempted from debt, and in case any one of them is condemned to capital punishment, he is allowed to die by the same mode of punishment as would be inflicted upon a nobleman.

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old Strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years' experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness, or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price for large Bottles onedollar, small do. 75 cents. o28

FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

About 50 acres of land, with a large two-story dwelling-house, barn, wood-house and other out buildings standing thereon, with one or two good building lots, a choice collection of apple, pear plum, cherry, and other fruit trees, and grape vines growing on the premises. It is situated near Whittenton Village, two miles from Taunton Green, in the vicinity of large manufacturing establishments of cotton, copper nails, Britannia, zinc, &c only half a mile from the surveyed route for a branch railroad to Taunton.

The above situation is extremely pleasant, and its location very desirable. Part of the land is first rate, and well adapted for raising vegetables, which would fetch as good price here as in Boston. For further particulars apply to

Taunton, Aug. 12. 4t JAMES LEONARD.

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Just published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or an account of the MOST VALUABLE VARIETIES OF FRUIT, of all climates, adapted to cultivation in the United States, with their history, modes of culture, management, uses, &c., and the CULTURE OF SILK; with an Appendix on VEGETABLES, ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERS. By WILLIAM KENRICK.

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WHITE MULBERRY SEED, Growth of 1835.

Just received 50 lbs. of White Mulberry Seed growth of 1835, saved with much care from good, thrifty trees, expressly for the New England Seed Store. For sale by

GEORGE C. BARRETT.

N. B.—As the quantity will probably be inadequate for the demand the next season orders should be sent early.

July 29.

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